

AP Psychology: Key Terms and Concepts

David Myers, Psychology, 7th ed.

The following terms are the key concepts highlighted in your textbook. Make sure that you can explain and give an example of each idea, and be prepared to apply your conceptual knowledge on the unit exams.

Chapter One: Thinking Critically with Psychological Science

Hindsight bias	Random sample	Independent variable
Critical thinking	Naturalistic observation	Dependent variable
Theory	Correlation coefficient	Mode
Hypothesis	Scatterplot	Median
Operational definition	Illusory correlation	Range
Replication	Experiment	Standard deviation
Case study	Double-blind procedure	Statistical significance
Survey	Placebo effect	Culture
False consensus effect	Experimental condition	Mean
Population	Random assignment	

Chapter Two: Neuroscience and Behavior

Biological psychology	Parasympathetic nervous system	Temporal lobes
Neuron	Reflex	Motor cortex
Dendrite	Neural networks	Association areas
Axon	Lesion	Aphasia
Myelin sheath	Electroencephalogram	Broca's area
CT (computed tomography) scan	PET (positron emission tomography) scan	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
Threshold	Action potential	Plasticity
Synapse	Wernicke's area	Corpus callosum
Neurotransmitters	Brainstem	Sympathetic nervous system
Acetylcholine	Medulla	Endocrine
Endorphins	Reticular formation	Hormones
Nervous system	Thalamus	Adrenal glands
Central nervous system	Cerebral cortex	Pituitary Gland
Peripheral nervous system	Glial cells	Motor neurons
Nerves	Frontal lobes	Somatic nervous system
Sensory neurons	Parietal lobes	Autonomic nervous system
Interneurons	Occipital lobes	Split brain

Chapter Three: The Nature and Nurture of Behavior

Chromosomes	Interaction	Gender schema theory
DNA	Molecular genetics	Testosterone
Genes	Culture	Role
Genome	Norm	Gender role
Natural selection	Personal space	Gender identity
Mutation	Memes	Gender-typing
Evolutionary Psychology	X Chromosome	Social learning theory
Gender	Y Chromosome	Identical twins
Behavior genetics	Temperament	Fraternal twins
Environment	Heritability	

Chapter Four: The Developing Person

Developmental psychology	Maturation	Conservation
Zygote	Schema	Egocentrism
Embryo	Assimilation	Theory of mind
Fetus	Accommodation	Autism
Teratogens	Cognition	Concrete operational stage
Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)	Sensorimotor stage	Formal operational stage
Rooting reflex	Object permanence	Stranger anxiety
Habituation	Preoperational stage	Attachment
Critical period	Primary sex characteristics	Alzheimer's disease
Imprinting	Secondary sex characteristics	Cross-sectional study
Basic Trust	Menarche	Longitudinal study
Self-concept	Identity	Crystallized intelligence
Adolescence	Intimacy	Fluid intelligence
Puberty	Menopause	Social clock

Chapter Five: Sensation

Sensation	Intensity	Feature detectors
Perception	Pupil	Parallel processing
Bottom-up processing	Iris	Young-Helmholtz trichromatic (three-color) theory
Top-down processing	Lens	Opponent-process theory
Psychophysics	Accommodation	Color constancy
Absolute threshold	Retina	Audition
Signal detection theory	Acuity	Frequency
Subliminal	Nearsightedness	Pitch
Difference threshold	Farsightedness	Middle ear
Weber's law	Rods	Inner ear
Sensory Adaptation	Cones	Cochlea
Transduction	Optic nerve	Place theory
Wavelength	Blind spot	Frequency theory
Hue	Fovea	Conduction hearing loss
Sensorineural hearing loss	Gate-control theory	Sensory interaction
Kinesthesia	Vestibular senses	

Chapter Six: Perception

Selective attention	Figure-ground	Visual cliff
Visual capture	Grouping	Binocular cues
Gestalt	Depth perception	Monocular cues
Retinal disparity	Convergence	Phi phenomenon
Perceptual constancy	Perceptual adaptation	Perceptual set
Human factors psychology	Extrasensory perception	Parapsychology

Chapter Seven: States of Consciousness

Consciousness	Manifest Content	Depressants
Biological rhythms	Latent Content	Stimulants
Circadian rhythm	REM rebound	Hallucinogens
REM sleep	Hypnosis	Opiates
Alpha waves	Posthypnotic amnesia	Amphetamines
Sleep	Posthypnotic suggestions	Ecstasy (MDMA)
Hallucinations	Dissociation	LSD
Delta waves	Hidden observer	THC
Insomnia	Psychoactive drug	Near-death experience
Narcolepsy	Tolerance	Dualism
Sleep apnea	Withdrawal	Monism
Night terrors	Physical dependence	
Dream	Psychological dependence	

Chapter Eight: Learning

Learning	Respondent behavior	Fixed-ratio schedule
Associative learning	Operant behavior	Variable-ratio schedule
Classical conditioning	Law of effect	Fixed-interval schedule
Behaviorism	Operant chamber	Variable-interval schedule
Unconditioned stimulus	Shaping	Punishment
Conditioned response	Reinforcer	Cognitive map
Conditioned stimulus	Primary reinforcer	Latent learning
Extinction	Conditioned reinforcer (secondary reinforcers)	Overjustification effect
Spontaneous recovery	Continuous reinforcement	Intrinsic motivation
Generalization	Partial (intermittent reinforcement	Extrinsic motivation
Discrimination	Mirror neurons	Observational learning
Operant conditioning	Prosocial behavior	Modeling

Chapter Nine: Memory

Memory	Serial position effect	Explicit memory
Flashbulb memory	Visual encoding	Hippocampus
Encoding	Acoustic encoding	Recall
Storage	Semantic encoding	Recognition
Retrieval	Imagery	Relearning
Sensory memory	Mnemonics	Priming
Short-term memory	Chunking	Deja-vu
Long-term memory	Iconic memory	Mood-congruent memory
Automatic processing	Echoic memory	Proactive interference
Effortful processing	Long-term potentiation	Retroactive interference
Rehearsal	Amnesia	Repression
Spacing effect	Implicit memory	Misinformation effect
		Source amnesia

Chapter Ten: Thinking and Language

Cognition	Mental set	Phoneme
Concept	Functional fixedness	Morpheme
Prototype	Representative heuristic	Grammar
Algorithm	Availability heuristic	Semantics
Heuristic	Overconfidence	Syntax
Insight	Framing	Babbling stage
Confirmation bias	Belief bias	One-word stage
Fixation	Artificial intelligence	Two word stage
Language	Computer neural networks	Telegraphic speech
		Linguistic determinism

Chapter Eleven: Intelligence

Intelligence test	Mental age	Stanford-Binet
Intelligence quotient	Intelligence	Factor analysis
General intelligence	Savant syndrome	Emotional intelligence
Creativity	Aptitude test	Achievement test
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)	Standardization	Normal curve
Validity	Reliability	Content validity
Criterion	Predictive validity	Mental retardation
Down syndrome	Stereotype threat	

Chapter Twelve: Motivation and Work

Motivation	Instinct	Drive-reduction theory
Homeostasis	Incentive	Hierarchy of needs
Glucose	Set point	Basal metabolic rate
Anorexia nervosa	Bulimia nervosa	Sexual response cycle
Refractory period	Sexual disorder	Estrogen
Sexual orientation	Flow	Industrial-organization psychology
Personnel psychology	Organizational psychology	Structured interviews
Achievement motivation	Task leadership	Social leadership
Theory X	Theory Y	

Chapter Thirteen: Emotion

Emotion	James-Lange theory	Cannon-Bard theory
Two-factor theory	Polygraph	Catharsis
Feel-good, do-good phenomenon	Subjective well-being	Adaptation-level phenomenon
Relative deprivation		

Chapter Fourteen: Stress and Health

Behavioral medicine	General adaptation syndrome (GAS)	Health psychology
Stress	Coronary heart disease	Type A
Type B	Psychophysiological illness	Lymphocytes
Aerobic exercise	Biofeedback	Complementary and alternative medicine

Chapter Fifteen: Personality

Personality	Free association	Psychoanalysis
Unconscious	Id	Ego
Superego	Psychosexual stages	Oedipus complex
Identification	Fixation	Defense mechanisms
Repression	Regression	Reaction formation
Projection	Rationalization	Displacement
Projective test	Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)	Rorschach inkblot test
Collective unconscious	Self-actualization	Unconditional positive regard
Self-concept	Trait	Personality inventory
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory	Empirically derived test	Social-cognitive perspective
Reciprocal determinism	Personal control	External locus of control
Internal locus of control	Learned helplessness	Positive psychology
Spotlight effect	Self-esteem	Self-serving bias
Individualism	Collectivism	Terror-management theory

Chapter Sixteen: Psychological Disorders

Psychological disorder	Medical model	Bio-psycho-social perspective
DSM-IV	Neurotic disorder	Psychotic disorder
Anxiety disorder	Generalized anxiety disorder	Panic disorder
Phobia	Obsessive-compulsive disorder	Mood disorder
Manic depressive disorder	Manic episode	Bipolar disorder
Dissociative disorders	Dissociative identity disorder	Schizophrenia
Delusions	Personality disorders	Anti-social personality disorder

Chapter Seventeen: Therapy

Psychotherapy	Eclectic approach	Psychoanalysis
Resistance	Interpretation	Transference
Client-centered therapy	Active listening	Behavior therapy
Counterconditioning	Exposure therapies	Systematic desensitization
Aversive conditioning	Token economy	Cognitive therapy
Cognitive-behavior therapy	Family therapy	Regression toward the mean
Meta-analysis	Psychopharmacology	Lithium
Electroconvulsive therapy	Psychosurgery	Lobotomy

Chapter Eighteen: Social Psychology

Social psychology	Attribution theory	Fundamental attribution error
Attitude	Foot-in-the-door phenomenon	Cognitive dissonance theory
Conformity	Normative social influence	Informational social influence
Social facilitation	Social loafing	Deindividuation
Group polarization	Groupthink	Prejudice
Stereotype	Ingroup	Outgroup
Ingroup bias	Scapegoat theory	Just-world phenomenon
Aggression	Frustration-aggression principle	Conflict
Social trap	Mere exposure effect	Passionate love
Companionate love	Equity	Self-disclosure
Altruism	Bystander effect	Social exchange theory
Superordinate goals	GRIT	